WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE CONVENTION. SPERCHES AT NEWARK BY LUCY STONE, MRS. BURLEIGH, MRS. BLACKWELL, AND MRS.

HANAFORD. The opening meeting of the N. J. W. S. A. was held last night at the Newark Opera-House. It is a pleasant building in its internal arrangements, quiet in its ornamentation, the spacious stage covered by a cloth of glowing scarlet and fitted up with elaborately gilt sofas and chairs. It was a bright little picture in itself, though but few of the tried adherents of "The Cause" appeared upon it. The audience was overflowing, amiaincredulous, and smilingly interested. Lucy Stone opened the meeting, and after a song from the Hutchinsons she explained the purposes of the Association and repeated various arguments of the lovers of the cause. This, she said, was the second annual meeting of the New-Jersey W. S. A. It was organized in Vineland. and possessed 1,000 members, 400 of whom were She cited the oppressed condition of the en teachers, and claimed an admission to College precincts. She mentioned the case of a woman of property, who not being able to vote on a municipal quessent to the poils ten of her masculine employes (Germans), who couldn't speak a word of English, and who knew nothing of our political questions. They, of who knew nothing of our political questions. They, of course, voted just as she told them—voted because they belonged to the aristocratic sex, and not because they were fitted to do so. Mrs. Stone advocated the exercise by women of the rights that "inhere in the citizen." As Mme. De Staël said to Napoleon when he asked her why she meddled in politics: "When women have their heads cut off, they like to know the reason."

There's no escape from the claim the women are making. She reviewed some of the objections made to the movement, laying especial stress upon this: "When we ask that women should test this great theory by 'the consent of the governed,' we are told that we don't know enough to vote."

ask that women should test this great theory by 'the consent of the governed,' we are told that we don't know enough to vote."

Mrs. Burleigh was then introduced. She gave a foreible and graceful speech upon the individualization of women—a speech which has already been published in The Thibune. Mrs. Burleigh's shapely figure, handsome, well balanced head and sweet face showed in picturesque relief against the scarlet background, and were evidently attractive to the addience, who warmly applauded her. She gave some new passages in relation to those unhappy women, the embodiment of sorrowful degrodation. Said she, her musical voice trembling and breaking a little, "My friends, has it ever occurred to you what a commentary upon our civilization are these lost women and the attitude of society toward them! A little child strays from the home incleasure and a whole community is on the alert to find the wanderer and restore it to its mother's arms. What rejorcings when it is found, what tearful sympathy, what heartmess of congratulation! There are no harsh comments upon the poor, tired feet, be they never so miry, no reprimand for the solied and torn garments, no lack of kisses for the tear-stained face. But let the child be grown to womanhood, led her be led from the inclosure of morality by the voice of affection, or driven from it by the strong scourge of want—what happens then? Do Curistian men and women go in quest of her? Do they provide all possible thelp for her return, or, if she returns of her own motion, do they receive her with such kindness and delicacy as secure her against wandering again! Far from it. At the first false step she is denonneed as lost-lost, echo friends and relatives—we discovery of our ever come near us to disgrace us. Lost, says society indifferently. How bad these girls are! And lost—irretrievably lost—near and all unite in botting every door between her and How bad these girls are! And lost—irretrievably lost—is the prompt verdict of Conventional Morality, while one and all unite in bolting every door between her and respectability. Ah! will not these lost ones be required at our hands in the great Hereafter?"

Following appropriately came Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," sung softly and tenderly. Mr. Blackwell then read a letter from Senator Wilson, remarking that it had a great value as coming from a man whose yea emphatically meanly yea.

DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to comply cent to address the New-Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association occas be with your efforts. Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

Weakington, Dec. I.

The following resolutions were also read by Mr. Black Well:

Resolved. That we demand suffrage for woman as an act of politic matter, because these who obey laws should have a voice in their enacted, and they who pay taxes should have a voice in the imposition at a pseuditare of the fact. tare of the lai.

pod. That we demand suffrage for woman as an act of politic
icy, because women as a class possess possess.

Ecolord. That the subjection of woman to man in her legal and todustrial relations is a necessary consequence of her subjection to man in her political relations; that suffrage for women means as equal right to her subjection property, and suffrage for women means as equal right to her party sork: a right to equal education, or apation and compensation; a right to equal education, or apation and compensation; a right to equal education, or apation and compensation; a right to equal education, or apation and compensation; a right to equal education, or apation and compensation; a right to equal education, or apation and compensation; a right to education or and purity, with great chergy of expression. "Woman's suffrage means purity," said Mr. Blackwell. He asserted that woman earns in the construct of her household all the money she asses. She earns finalf the money of the matrimoulal fivin, and then, when har husband dres, she becomes a pensioner on his bounty. It advised the equal admission of women to every averue of life, because it was not good for man to be alone. When men went to California to dig gold they left their wives behind them. What was the result! In 90 days ministers of the Gospel were keeping gambling-houses, and so awful was the state of affairs that when a few women appeared there, a vote of thanks was given "to those who have come to make us better." Woman suffrage will doubte the intelligent majority, and bring into political life the womanly qualities it needs. He predicted that when New-Jersey enfranchises the negro it will enfranchise woman asso. I don't know what party is gold to take it up and i den't care, We don't want to make it a tail to the Equipulated the fiele, nor a tail to the Democratio little. He entreated the people of New-Jersey to organize in the cause.

Concluding and appliance, encouraging in noise, Mr.

In the cause.
Concluding amid applause, encouraging in noise, Mr.
Blackwell retreated, and Mrs. Phobe A. Hanaford, the
clerkywoman, was introduced. The erect and sprightly
woman, decidedly elerical in her dark drapery, with her woman, was introduced. The cross and spirally woman, decidedly clerical in her dark drapery, with her general expression of spice, fire, energy, vehemence, and carnectness, was received with some warmth and more curiosity. She felt that hard work was the secret of success, and also that this was the most magnificent reformever launched upon the earth. It is not very long since I stood where many good women stand to-day—in the shadow of remorance on the woman question. Susan B. Anthony had opened her eyes in the consideration of the opening of colleges to women. As a protest she had sent her only son to a Western college where boys and girls enter with like privileges. Talking is work, when the talking is of any purpose. The awatening of women of this question, and its growing discussion, are signs that God is with us. Christ said, "What God has joined together let not man put asunder." Yet man is disregarding that command day by day, in excluding women from their political rights. This movement is emphatically a Secipture movement, if ever there was one. Put the ballot in woman's hand, and you give her strength, purity, and growth in grace. She concluded by reading the poem she gave at the Cleveland Convention.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES

THE RICHARDSON CASE. Mr. Poole's resolution of last week in reference to the Richardson-McFarland tragedy, condemning THE TRIBUNE for insisting on the sanctity of the marriage relation, was then discussed. Mr. Poole thought this terrible affair led us to look into the causes that affect human society and the domestic relations." He reviewed The Tribune with some acerbity. Two efforts had been made to amend the divorce laws of New-York so as to include other causes of divorce than the wellknown one. The last effort was made in January, 1860. The bell passed the Senate and went to the House. It comprehended cruel and inhuman treatment, habitual drunkenness, desertion, and a failure to support. There were one or two others in regard to crime. Everybody were one or two others in regard to crime. Everybody was elated by the immediate prospect of the passage of the ibill. We looked to The Tribune for support and concurrence. We found there a bull like that sent out by some Pope from the Vatican. Mr. Poole here read extracts from an editorial in The Tribune. of March 1, 2600, headed "Divorce—Woman's Rights." This editorial condemned the movement and was fatal to it. He didn't think that it was written by Mr. Greeley, but other articles following were signed by his name. The whole influence of The Tribune was given in opposition to this movement. If this bill had become a law instead of the injured woman flying to, Indianas away from that man, the thing could have been a good opportunity to consign him to the Asplum. Richardson, a good man undoubtedly, would have been judged only by the New-York Courts and not aftover the country and by all kinds of gossip. He thought it a poetic justice that this man should be shot for such a cause in the office of the paper which had course unnecessary. He commended the conduct of the clergymen in performing a ceremony, saying that Henry Ward Beecher, or any other man who had failed to do so was no man, and unfit to appear in any capacity. He characterized Mr. Frothingham as the noblest Roman of them all, because he had not shirked the consequence of newspaper criticisms. Beecher was getting behind The Tribune, others were getting behind Beecher. The condition of women under the law is at the bottom of the intermediate of affairs, and that is the abrogation of all laws relative to woman because she is a woman. Not one in every hundred men who marry know how to treat was elated by the immediate prospect of the passage of of this state of affairs, and that is the amorganion of an laws relative to woman because she is a woman. Not one in every hundred men who marry know how to treat a woman. It's an evidence of his assertion of ownership that women can't bring suits against the seducers of their husbands. He believed that all crimes related to the aboves growing out of the marriage relation. He especially animal verted, in closing, upon the frightful conduct of THE TRIBUNE in borrowing from The Herald a slang expression, designating that noble state of Indiana. dinna.

Mrs. Blake, as a wife and a mother, didn't believe in rendering the obtaining of divorces too easy. She felt it was due to herself to record her verdict on this point.

French Revolution, which era of laxity gave

riage question, because all women know it by their own heart's experience. I came here to hear about political economy and such things, and I don't want to discuss

economy and such things, and I don't here outside matters.

Mrs. Wilbour thought Mr. Poole's idea of "poetic justice" rather severe. She introduced the following resolution, which was carried (8 yeas, 4 mays):

Whereas, The conduct of life is always greater in its effect upon society an any deciaration of principles; therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of the leaders of THE TRIBUNE in this
air has shown those men to be greater than their assumed principles.

have as, the conduct of finish slaway greater in its succession society than any deciaration of principles; therefore,

Resolved. That the conduct of the leaders of Turn Trinung in this affair has showe those men to be greater than their avowed principles, and commends them to our heartr approval.

Prof. Wilcox said something about "my recent trip to Europe," John Stuart Mill, Madrid, American Secretaries of Legation, &c. Mrs. Hallack thought if perfectly radioulous to talk here about what occurred during the French Revolution. She thought Mr. Greeley did write that editorial to which Mr. Poole had referred, and that he knew he was making false statements in it in regard to R. D. Owen. She did n't believe that Greeley or anybody clse belonging to The Trinunk would object to any reasonable ground of divorce. She thought that the paragraph in yesterday's Trinunk concerning the Wyoming Suffrage bill was an insult to women, and they were so stupid that they did n't see it. The Trinunk ought to be above such stuff as that. Dr. Hoeber jumped up to ask a question, whereupon Mrs. Summerby said the Doctor had already talked a long time. Mr. Poole's resolution was then proposed and carried. Mrs. Norton then introduced another, which was tabled.

Whereas, At the Richardson inquest on Monday, Dec. 6, in the informal examination of McFarland, the merderer, he declares himself advised by the connect to say. "While I faily appreciate mr situation, and regard the future with becoming concern and solicitude, it may be that time will demonstrate that the sanctity not safety of more social and moral interests depend upon the success of my defease than identify reconnect themselves with the maintenance of the proceedition." Sidently the aim of that declaration is to manufactore and predetermine public opinion is favor of sice prisoner with a view to his acquittal* and as the acquittal* and as the acquittal with the public against a most cunning device designed to defeate this in the law into their orne, this under would never hare

the past."

Mrs. Wilbour and Dr. Hoeber both proposed resolutions commending the recent action of Wyoming. Referred to Mrs. Wilbour for combination.

Mrs. Wilbour then read the following resolution, which was carried. was carried.

Hesolved. That as calling things by their right name is the most intel-

Resolved. That as calling things by their right name is the most intelligent and ioness method of dealing with all things, and does not in any way prohibit proise or censure of the thing mentioned, we pointely request honorable and tuthful reporters and editors hereafter to mention this Association by the name under which it was organized, viz. The National Worman's soffrage Association.

Another thanking Mr. Packard for the use of his room was passed. Mrs. Blake proposed that Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania, who she understood was in the building, should be invited to address them.

· LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Stair-Builders' Union is being reorganized. There are 350 stair builders in this city, 120 of whom belong to the Society. Wages, from \$3 75 to \$4 25 a day. Iron Molders' Union No. 96 of Brooklyn

have elected officers as follows: President, Archibald Morrisson; Vice-President, John Duck; Recording Secre-tary, Robert Grey: Financial Secretary, James Graham; Treasurer, Daniel McFarland. Members of the Boot and Shoe Clerks' Early-

At the meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' At the lifering of the Johrneymen Tailors Union (which numbers about 1,390 men) last night, the question of withdrawing the Union from the International Union of Tailors was discussed, many of the members being of the opinion that that organization is of no benefit to the Union. The question was referred to the shop meetings for action. A proposition to loan the Troy Collar Girls \$100 was tabled.

THE STATE DEGISLATURES.

The Montana Legislaturs was unable to

meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

Mr. Watson, trustee of the Bank of Tennessee, reported to the Legislature of that State vesterday, that the circulation of said bank was \$3,486,269, exclusive of the fractional currency and Torbett issue. He could not determine the trustworthy assets.

In the Kentucky House yesterday leave was asked to bring in a bill charging the law regulating the asked to bring in a bil changing the law regulating the rate of interest in Kentucky. It provides that where no rate is specified, six per cent shall be allowed, but that parties may agree upon any higher rate, not exceeding ten per can.

BOLD ROBBERY IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Dec. 8 .- A bold and successful diamond robbery was perpetrated in this city this evening. About 6 o'clock a thief entered the jewelry store of W. N. About 6 o'clock a thief entered the jewelry store of W. N. Williams, No. 488 Broadway, and while looking at a dia mond ring he dropped it on the floor behind the counter. While Mr. Robert D. Williams, son of the proprietor, was picking it up, the thief seized the tray, containing about \$2,500 worth of diamonds, and ran toward the door. Mr. Williams pursued, but returned when a pistol was presented. A confederate of the thief opened the door and the latter then backed out. The door was then closed and fishened on the outside by means of a piece of rope, with a ring attached to each end. One ring was placed on the door knob and the other on the hook that holds the iron bar that encircles the shutters of the show windew, thus fastening Mr. Williams in the store. The thieves escaped by jumping into a sleigh.

....George Adams of Canastota fell between the cars of a Central Railway freight train at Utica on Tuesday, and was instantly killed.

.... A dispatch from Central City, Colorado, reports a terrible accident in a mine by the falling of timber. Three men were instantly killed, and others wounded. G. A. Rawlings, U. S. Revenue Collector G. A. Rawlings, U. for the San Francisco, District died yesterday from injuries received by the bursting of a sugar drying pan at a

The National Board of Trade visited Portress Monroe vesterday, escorted by the Norfolk Band.
A salute of 13 guns was fired in their honor, and Gen.
Barry and the officers of the Fortress entertained them
with a collation. ... A man named James S. Pierce, an old

resident of Suspension Bridge, New-York, Jumped off the suspension bridge into the rapids yesterday. Intemper-ance and pecuniary embarrasament are the supposed causes of the suicide.The Directors of the Boston and Albany

Railroad have appointed the President, C. W. Chapin; Vice-President D. Waldo Lincoln, and the Hon. Moses Kimball, a Committee to investigate the charges of cru-city to animals transported over that road.

.... Daniel Sunderland of Washington township, Lycoming County, Penn., while working in a saw-mill, was thrown on a circular saw and his body severed nearly in two, from the shoulder diagonally through the heart. Ho was 31 years of age, and leaves a family. The Municipal Convention at Columbus.

Ohlo, yesterday adopted a resolution asking the General Assembly to amend the Municipal code so as to authorize the Board of Health to license and regulate houses of ill-fame, and prescribe the limits within which such houses

the Board of Hunds the limits within which such houses shall exist.

L. T. Moses of Sedalia, Mo., Deputy-Marshal, was shot and killed in Camden County on Saturday last. He had gone there to arrest a man named Felix Whiteworth, for running an illicit distillery. Whiteworth is a dasperate character, and is supposed to be the ... A fire at London, Iowa, on Tuesday night.

destroyed a hotel, three warehouses, and four stores. The following are the probable losses: Bedeil & Dodd, \$2,000; insured. Peterson Bros., \$20,000; insured for \$12,000. Northrup & Co., \$3,000; insured for \$12,000. Northrup & Co., \$3,000; insured for \$10,000. A. Dennett, \$500; no insurance. J. Kelso, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,500.

.... The members of the Philadelphia Commorcial Exchange, owing to the destruction of their hall, met yesterday at Micheners & Co.'s, in Archest, and resumed business. Their hall will be rebuilt immediately. The Western Union Telegraph Company has reopened an office in the neighborhood, to replace the station burned out in the building.

burned out in the building.

The bark Almena, Capt. Harmon, which left Baitimore. Md., on the 14th of June with a cargo of coal for San Francisco, has not yet arrived, and it is feared she has been lost. When last spoken her sternistic burners in the spoken has been lost. post and cutwater were gone, her chain-bolts battered, and she was otherwise damaged. Blue-lights and rockets were seen off Monterey Bay a few nights since, and it is thought they were sent up by the Almena.

Judge Provies of the San Francisco Police Judge Provies of the San Francisco Police Cont, who has heretofore refused Chinese testimeny, on Monday decided that the State law excluding it conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment. The liquor traffic of Abiska being monopolized by the United States army suttless, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have determined to memorialize Congress to either prohibit the importation of liquor into Alaska, or to extend the privilege to others.

PUNSHON'S LECTURE ON WESLEY. An unusually large audience of Methodists

and other good people assembled last evening on the platform and in the seats of the large hall at Cooper Inand other good people assembled has evening or the platform and in the seats of the large hall at Cooper Institute, and listened more than an hour to an eloquent, matructive, and interesting lecture from the Rev. Win. Morley Poushon, on "Wesley and his Times." The speaker briefly reviewed the moral corruption that prevailed in England just prior to the Wesleyan reformation; painted a graphle portrait of Samuel and Sasania Wesley, the heroic and much-enduring parents who gave, at the rate of one per annum, "nineteen hostages to society," including the brothers Charles and Juhn; immed a life-like sketch of Charles Wesley, the "sweet pestimist" of England, drew with deft touches the characters of John Wesley's coadjutors, especially of the trumpettougued evangelist George Whitelight, and set forth in language forcible and full the history of his hero, "as great and good a man as Gold ever made since the days of Paul." He dwelt on Wesley's long and unwearied labors, his wise and boundless beneficence, his sweet and huruffied temper, his ordeals of slander and abuse, his playful yet pangent humor, his Zantippe-like wife (whose conduct led him, three days after marriage, to carneftly exhort the single mon of his charge to remain in that slate of blossedness!), his studious and glorious slates of blossedness!), his studious and glorious deprince his green and kindly old age, and his triumpliant departure to the heaven of his hope. The speaker closed with a fervent personal exhortation to noble and holy The speaker here introduced some historical ilinstrations from the French Revolution, which era of laxity gave eight husbands to one woman.

Mrs. Norton thought that if those French people were satisfied and contented under such conditions, and no murder was committed in consequence, it wasn't necessary to crificise them.

Jirs. Summerby said the purposes of the Association were solverted from their proper course. If we bring in an discass this case we may bring in all questions of crime. She thought that there had been more criticism upon the papers—The Tribune especially—the said upon reporters than there had been discussions or questions relating to woman suffrage. These thought this Richardson case was decidedly within another of the Association. He explained the case in a mutable of the Association. He explained the case in a mutable of the Association. He explained the case in a mutable of the Association of the trumpet to the heavy of his hero, "as great and good a man as God ever made since the days of Faul." He dwelt on Wesley's long and unwearied labors, his wise and boundless beneficence, his algorithm to history of his hero, "as great and good a man as God ever made since the days of Faul." He dwelt on Wesley's long and unwearied labors, his wise and boundless beneficence, his algorithm to history of his hero, "as great and good a man as God ever made shoce the days of Faul." He dwelt on Wesley's long and unwearied labors, his wise and boundless beneficence, his algorithm to history of his hero, "as great and good a man as God ever made shoce the days of Faul." He dwelt on We

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1869. CHANGES IN THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), the Standing Committees of the Senate were announced by the Clerk. The following Senators constitute the several Committees named below, after the alterations made this

ttterson, Schurz, and Casserije.
On Appropriations—Means. Morrill (Me.), Wilson, Cele, Sprague,
wayer, Ponie, and Stockton.
On Navai Affairs—Meass. Cragin, Anthony, Nye, Drake, Scott, Os-

n. and Schlos.
n. and Schlos.
On Patents-Messr. Willer, Ferr, Carpenter, Norton and Homilton.
On Patents-Messrs. Cattell, Howe, and Morrill (Sic.).
To Acadit and Control Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Ferry, Edmands,
d Daws.
The other Committees are without alteration.

and Davis.

The other Committees are without alteration.
The following petitions were presented, and referred:
Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.)—Petitions of C. D. Boutwell
of Texas, who wished to be relieved from all disabilities.

A PETITION FROM W. CORNELL JEWETT.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.)—A petition of W. Cornell
Jewett, asking Congress, as a means of vindicating the
dignity and sovereignity of the nation, to suspend the
workings of the French cable on American soil until
France authorized the landing of a cable from America
on French soil, and guaranteed that all American dispatches should freely pass over France through the
hands of American agents.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that there was now upon the
table of the Senate a bill which met the prayer of the pelitioner, and he proposed calling it up at an early day.

By Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.)—A memorial from officers
of the U.S. Navy representing that injustice had been
done by special promotion over them of many of their
juniors in the service, under the act of July 25, 1856, and
praying Congress to redress the great wrong under
which they believed themselves to be suffering by restoring them to the positions to which they were relatively
entitled. Mr. Hamlin said he had certain knowledge of
the facts in some of the cases referred to, and had no
doubt that simple justice demanded reparation at the
hands of Congress.

doubt that simple justice demanded reparation at the hands of Congress.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) gave notice that on Friday the House resolution regulating the hours of labor of Government laborers, workmen and mechanics. A resolution was passed at the last session in relation to the hours of labor without touching the matter of compensation. The Attorney-General had given a decision on that law, but the heads of departments had not executed the law in accordance with that decision. The law itself, he believed, was not satisfactory to the workmen; at least it was working no profit to them, but tended to demoralize every national institution in which laborers were enployed.

every national institution in which laborers were enpipived.

The FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) introduced a joint resolution relating to amendments to the Constitution, providing that whenever satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Secretary of State that three-fourths of the Legislatures have ratified any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he shall forthwith proclaim the fact of such ratification; and if it shall appear that the Legislature of a State has ratified an amendment proposed as aforesaid, any other action by the Legislature of that State as to such amendment shall be void and disregarded by the Secretary of State.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, and expressed the hope that it would receive early consideration, which, for obvious reasons, it deserved. It was so referred.

Mr. SHEEMAN (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill to promote an international colnage, fixing the weight of the gold coin of \$5 at 124 9 20 Troy grains, equivalent to a coin of 25 france. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill in re-

coin of 25 francs. Referred to the Committee on Fimance.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill in relation to the rights of Members of Congress, providing
that nothing in any act of Congress shall hereafter be
construed to prevent any Member of Congress from practieing as an attorney, solicitor, or counsel in the prosecution or defense of any cause, claim, or proceeding in any
judicial court of the United States.

ABOLITION OF THE TEST OATH.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Colm.) introduced a bill for repeal
all laws requiring the administration of the test oath.
He said that the proposition to remove the disabilities
imposed under the Fourteenth Amendment would fall
short of the accomplishment of the object designed,
unless accompanied by the repeal of the test oath. The
necessity for legislation of this character he believed had
now gone by. The policy of the removal of those disabillities was one which the experience of last Summer
and the universal experience of all parties in the Southern States had decided to be a policy that ought to be
adopted by Congress; and as the Republican party
originally enacted those laws for the security of the Government and the preservation of the life of the nation,
so now when the necessity had gone by it seemed to the
speaker best that the same party should remove them.
Referred. Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) introduced a bill giving the

Referred.

Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.) introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States to the crection of a bridge across the belaware River, between Philadelphia and Camden. Referred.

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Military Affairs to consider whether any further legislation is needed to secure for all colored chizens, who have served in the army of the United States, complete equality with all other critizens in the enjoyment of the military bounty. He remarked that he had understood that a statute existed by which former slaves who had served in the army of the United States were excluded from the enjoyment of the military bounty. As it had been the object to give equal rights to all who served under our flag, he asked the early attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the complete accomplishment of that object.

INFORMATION WANTED ON CURAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) offered the following resolution:

tion:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate. If in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, any information be may have in his presenation with regard to the civil and political condition of the island of Cuba.

The resolution was adopted.

THE WINNIPEG WAR.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Ramsey (Rep., Minn.) asking for information concerning the presence of the Hon. William McDougall in Dakota Territory, and the opposition of the inhabitants to his assumption of the office of Governor, was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) said he thought the resolutions of the office of Governor, was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) said he thought the resolution unnecessary, inasmuch as the interests of the United States were not involved in the local disturbance which had arisen in the Red River country. The disturbance was confined to one of the remote possessions of the Dominion of Cainda. He had been informed that Mr. McDougail had received no appointment to exercise authority in the Red River country, but was acting as a private citizen, though having received an assurance of future appointment as Governor, or of that portion of British America known as the Red River country. The difficulty was apparently of a purely local nature.

Mr. RAMSEY said a portion of the people he represented enjoyed a considerable trade with the Red River country, and that the people of the latter locality were in a state of discontent and revolution. The United States was represented there by a Collectorfof the Revenue and other officials, and it seemed important that the exact condition of affairs there should be ascertained.

xact condition of affairs there should be ascertained.

exact condition of affairs there should be ascertained.

Agreed to.

THE RECHROCITY THEATT.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether, since the last session of Congress, any negotiations have taken place, or been proposed between this Government and the Government of Great Britain in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws, on the subject of trade and commerce between the United States and Canada, and to communicate any correspondence that have taken place between the Executive and the Government of Great Britain, or that of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) suggested the insertion of the nami clause; "If, in the opinion of the President, the information be consistent with the public interests." The resolution was so modified and agreed te.

The resolution by Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.), requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any States

The resolution by Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nov.), requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any States were denying to any class of persons the equal protection of the laws, in violation of treaty obligations and of the Fourteenth Amendment, was taken up and agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.), providing that hereafter the floor of the Senate shall be cleared of persons not entitled to its privileges ten minutes before the meeting of the body, was taken up and agreed to by a vote of 19 to 17.

The bill to relieve about 500 persons therein named from the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution came up in order and was passed.

A GENERAL AMNESTY PROPOSED.

A GENERAL AMNESTY PROPOSED. joint resolution for the relief of persons engaged late Rebellion, providing that, upon the final adop-f the Fifteenth Amendment, all disabilities shall

XLIST CONGRESS—2D SESSION. tive to the protection and improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts. Adopted.

Several bills for the removal of political disabilities were introduced and referred to the Committee on Re-

were introduced and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) introduced a bill to procure and disseminate information of the extent of the cereal and other crops of foreign countries.

It requires American Consuls reading in countries which raise cereal or other crops that come in competition with American products in the markets of the world to farnish quarterly statements of the condition of the crops to the State Department, which is to furnish them to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is required to put them in a condensed form in his monthly circular, corrected by any accurate information in his possession. The object of the hill a to farnish information to farmers to enable them to sell or had their crops in vise of foreign markets, most of the information new obtained being drawn from English sources and colored by the necessities of that country.

Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. STRICKLAND (Rep. Mich.)—Extending the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Kailrond to Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

tage Lake and Lake Superior Railroad to Keweenaw Bay, Michigan.

Mr. FINKELNBURG (Rep., Mo.)—Concerning duties of imports, (proposing a periodical reduction of 10 per cent.)

Mr. CAVANAGH (Dem., Montana)—To provide for the election of certain Territorial officers by the people.

Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio)—To exempt from taxation the property of ex-soidiers and sailors of the United States to the same extent as the property of bondholders.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Pa.)—For the restoration of Capt. Dominick Lynch to the active list of the Navy.

Mr. McCRARY (Rep., Jowa)—To amend the act for the consolidation of the United States Statutes.

The SPEAKER made a proposition to the House in reference to the assignment of committees of the several recently admitted members. At present it was not in his power to assign those gentlemen to committees, and he suggested that he be authorized to assign them as tenth members to such committees as he might deem desirable.

Mr. DAWES (En. Mass.) tayored referring the whole

power to assign those gentlemen to committees, and he suggested that he be authorized to assign them as tenth members to such committees as he might deem desirable.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) favored referring the whole matter to the Committee on Rules. It did not seem to him quite right to leave the matter so entirely to the Speaker. After some debate the subject was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition from the employes of Phinney, Blakeman & Co. of New-York in favor of the Jenckes Civil Service bill.

Mr. KELSEY (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of Pierrepont Seymour of East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., for a renewal of his patent for an improvement in seed planters or grain drills.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, and proceeded to consider the bill to provide for taking the Ninth Census, to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

Mr. STOKES (Rep., Tenn.), Chairman of the Census.

eral States.
Mr. STOKES (Rep., Tenn.), Chairman of the Census

crai States.

Mr. STOKES (Rep., Tenn.), Chairman of the Census Committee, commended the industry of the sub-Committee which sat during the recess, and said he would leave the management and engineering of the bill to the Chairman of that sub-Committee, Mr. Garfield of Ohlo.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep., Ohlo) proceeded to state succinctly the points of the bill, and the machinery devised in it for taking the census, explaining wherein and why it differed from that by which the census of 1960 was taken. In reply to questions put by several members regarding the representation in Congress, he said the present organization or numbering of the House began on the 4th of March, 1853, and consequently it will run until the same day in March, 1853. The census to be taken next June, ought to be completed, so far as the taking is concerned, by the 1st of July. We shall not know until next Fall what the basis of representation will be, and no redistricting of States can be made until after that time. The Committee had agreed to fill up the blank for the number of members with 300.

In reference to the Information to be obtained from Railroad Companies, Mr. Garfield remarked, that now that the negro question had been got rid of, the next great fight would be with these great corporations, and Congress should at least know what they were doing with the national wealth in their hands.

In reply to a question by Mr. Peters, he stated that with the whole number of members fixed at 300, no State would suffer the loss of a member, but with 75 fixed as the number, two or three of the New-England States would suffer.

would suffer.
Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) inquired whether any ar-

rangement was made in the bit for obtaining telegraph statisties.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that there was not, except as regarding the telegraph connected with railroads. The committee had prepared an additional schedule for that purpose, and had it ready to offer in case the House desired it; but the committee had become alarmed at the size of the schedules and had left it out.

Mr. HALDEMAN (Dem., Pa.), another member of the Census Committee, expressed his views on the subject. He thought it time to ask whether certain classes were not favored in this country, and whether our systems of income, tariff, and internal revenue were not making sores on the body politic. With that idea he would, at the proper time, propose an additional column in the sores on the body politic. With that idea he would, at the proper time, propose an additional column in the proper schedule for a return of the weekly income from wages, salaries, and professions.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss and consider the bill by sections, and, after advancing as far as the fourth section of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS.

CAUSES OF DECLINE-VIEWS OF THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Yesterday afternoon the New-York Shipwners' Association held a meeting at their rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st. A committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of having a new and uniform State policy for insuring vessets, the insurance com-panies being in the habit of yearly adding to risks, so that in a few years chance of recovering on or even taking out a policy will be problematical. The Commit-tee on the Pilot and Quarantine Laws reported progress. On the question of the Seamen's Retreat, after considerable discussion, in which Mr. Barnes's policy at Washington was condemned, a resolution was passed recommending that the head money or State hospital tax be collected and willingly paid as being best calculated to forward the interests of both seamen and ship-owners.

The question of the Decline in American Commerce Messrs. Wm. Neison, jr., Gustavus A. Brett, James W. Eiwell, Ambrose Snow, Edward Hincken, and A. Wilson, made the fellowing report, which is to be circulated among the members of the Association for approval, and to show the public and the Congressional Committee what the views of its members are. The report com-

to show the public and the Congressional Committee what the views of its members are. The report commences:

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPTING.

The Ship-Owners' Association of the State of New-York, desirons to regain that which this country once possessed, and which, without any fault of theirs, it lost a nation's greatest pride and wealth—a merchant marine—have prepared the following arguments for the consideration of those who have the general welfare of the country at heart. In 1854 we not only rivaled England in the contest for the supremacy of the seas, but we back fair to leave ker behind. In 1861 the total tunnage of the world amounted to 17.235.945 tuns, as follows:

Owned by Great British.

British Board of Trade, stated that the tunnage of Great British and her dependencies amounted to 7,22,000 tuns, a preponderance of nearly 3,500,000 tuns in favor of Great British. England, in adopting free trade, surcendered a fallacy for which she had contended for centuries. In 1854, when the laws relating to the shipping and navigation of Great British underwent important enanges, the decaying protectionist party predicted the speedy rnin of British maritime supremacy; one argument was "British ship builders cannot compete with the pauper labor of continental nations." How utterly false these forebodings have proved is amply demonstrated by experience. We know of no other nation to the world than the United States that refuses to register a foreign built vessel, and at the same time requires the payment of a duty unon the raw material.

Then follows

passed.
The joint resolution for the relief of persons engaged.
In the late Releditor, previding that, upon the final adoption of the Pringenial Amountain, and Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of C

cign owners and foreign service; some go to China, others to South America, others again to the Black Sea and Baltic. Of German, French, Spanish, and Italian ship-owners, many go to England to build steamers and ships. In short, the high reputation of the builders there attract purchasers from all parts of the world except the United States. There might be some reason for the policy which our people are pursuing in refusing to build steamers and ships outside of the United States if such a policy helped ship-building at home, or benefited any one class of our citizens. If it even served to secure any part of our foreign trade to ships built in the States it might be tolerated, but the reverse is notoriously true. The system works disastrously to every American interest connected with navigation, not excepting the ship-builders themselves.

The Carrying trade of the United States are built in England in great numbers, and every ship, whether owned by an Englishman, German, or Frenchman, enters into competition with the few American ships that are left in our foreign trade. Our futile efforts to protect our ship-builders are fast destroying the business of our ship-owners and ship-masters, and throwing the profits of our immense carrying trade into the hands of foreigners. On the Clyde alone 58 steamers, regular traders between New-York and European ports, have been built since 1860. Their aggregate tunnage is not less than 140,000 tuns. This large fleet does not include the vessels built for the Canada and Portland lines. It is quite within bounds to estimate that this fleet of Clyde-built steamers has driven 250,000 tuns of saling vessels from the Transatlantic trade of New-York. Having lost the profits of ship-building, we seem to have resolved to throw away the profits of ship-owners from their business, and our mariners from the sea, rather than grant an American register to a foreign-built ship.

If any American is disposed to doubt that the days of

the profits of ship owning, and heroically insist upon driving our ship-owners from their business, and our mariners from the sea, rather than grant an American register to a foreign-built ship.

If any American is disposed to doubt that the days of wooden ships are over, lot him make a tour around the wharves of New-York, Jersey City, and Hoboken, and look at the steamers which carry on the trade of our ports with Europe, and the ships that are fetching our cargoes from India. If his walk in New-York fail to satisfy him, let him visit the docks of London, Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste, Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Bombay, Calcutta, &c., and see how rapidly and surely wood-built ships have disappeared from those great marts of traffic, and how nine-tenths of the iron ships which have succeeded them bear unmistakable marks of British origin. The attempt to regain our former preciminent position as a maritime Power, by remitting the duties on imported materials and encouraging the building of wood sailing ships, must fail, or be attended with a very limited success.

It seems very certain that the United States must advance very promptly and boidly, or else fail sadily in the rear of England, Germany, and France. We cannot maintain a respectable maritime position before the world if our mereantile mary is to consist of wooden sailing ships alone, or wooden sailing ships coupled with one or two lines of subsidized steamers; and this is our present position, while all our rivals are distancing us and carrying off our own trade. It is of course better to build our shipsat home than it is to build them abroad; but it is better to employ our own shipmasters, mates, and seamen, than the masters, mates, and seamen of our commercial rivals; and it is better for us to cover the ocean with steamers, commanded by our own fellow-citizens and carrying our own flag. All this can only be accomplished by repealing the law which refuses to grant an American register to a steamer built in the cheap building

highly protective proclivities, and will surely fail. The report concludes:

"By the amendment of the Navigation laws, as pleaded for in the papers, the heaviest loss will fail upon the present owners of wooden vessels, especially of wooden side-wheel steamers, and those benefited will be ship-carpenters, engine-builders, boiler-makers, machinists, sailmakers, spar-makers, rope-makers, joiners, painters, ship-chandlers, dry dock owners, wharf owners, seamen, officers, landiords, coal dealers, lightermen, tugboat owners—in a word, citizens of every class."

The report was, after considerable debate, laid on the table for future action.

The Free-Tude League have issued a memorial similar

The Free-Trade Longue have issued a memorial similar in purport, with the following conclusions: in purport, with the following conclusions:

In the opinion of your memorialists, the true means to revive this important but prostrate industry, would be the abrogation of all laws preventing the purchase of vessels in foreign countries where they can be procured the cheapest, and the admission of these vessels to American registry, or, in other words, absolute freedom of trade in ships and steamers. The American ship-owner would thus be put on an equality with the foreigner, so would thus be put on an equality with the locality, as far as cheap vessels is concerned; and your memorialists are convinced that by the adoption of this simple and just measure, the country would regain in great part that share of the carrying trade of which it has been deprived by erronoous legislation.

POLITICAL.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A NEW TEMPERANCE PARTY TO BE FORMED. CONCORD. Dec. 8 .- An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the State Temperance Alliance was held here to-day. The attendance was quite full. The Rev. E. Adams was chosen Chairman, and F. S. Crawford

The reading of correspondence from influential men an different parts of the State, on the question of running

in different parts of the State, on the question of running an independent candidate at the March election, came up. The opinions expressed were various, but mostly in favor of such a course.

A series of resolutions were reported from the committee, the first and last of which were adopted. They donounce both political parties, assert that they are under the control of the run interest, declare the necessity of a new party, and fix on the 12th day of January for the assembling of a State Convention at Concord. The second resolution was very severe in denouncing the Republican resolution was very severe in denomining the Republican party. It was passed after discussion, and subsequently rescinded. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Hardy, the Rev. Dr. Barrows, T. Crawford, and Col. H. D. Pierce were ap-pointed a committee to issue the call for the Convention.

TEXAS.

DAVIS PROBABLY ELECTED. GALVESTON, Dec. 8 .- Returns from 46 counties give Davis 5,489 majority, and Flannigan for Lieuten-

ant-Governor, 8,260 majority, and ramagas to receive ant-Governor, 8,260 majority.

New-Orleans, Dec. 8.—W. S. Clarke, Member of Congress-elect from the Hid District of Texas, passed through here yesterday for Washington. He claims that Davis is elected Governor. The probability is that all the candidates for Congress on the Davis ticket are elected by good majorities; also, both branches of the Legislature for the same party.

PERSONAL.

Gen. G. W. Cass of Pittsburgh, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Delevan, Albany; Robert M. Douglas and E. C. Larned, Chicago, and J. Tilling-hast, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. — Judge Jostah G. Abbot of Boston, Samuel Bowles of *The Spring*-Josiah G. Abnot of Boston, Samuel Bowles of The Spring-field Republican, and A. Bierstadt, the artist, are at the Brovoort House. — Judge Currey of California, the Hon. H. M. Rice of Minnesota, the Hon. Amrustus Bran-deges of Connecticut, Prof. French of West Point, D. K. McCarthy of Syracuse, and W. H. Briston, New-Haven, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. — Fordyce L. Lafin of Saugerties, and Lieut. Commander Wise, U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. — Capt. Mire-house of the steamship City of Paris is at the New-York Potel.

Dr. Daniel M. Burgess of Havana, who has passed the Summer with his old friends in New-York, sails in the Eagle te-day to Cuba.

MR. PEABODY'S REMAINS.

It is not yet known by Government officials which of the three ports, Portland, Boston, or New-York, the British iron-clad Monarch, having on board the remains of George Peabody, will touch at. Owing to her

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLHANS. Dec. 8. --Cutton very active and firmer at 23 7024c. for NRW-ORLHANN, Dec. 8.—Cotton very active and firmer at 23/2024s, for Midding; sales 6,100 baies; receipts, 3/27 bales; exports to Liverpash, 2,517 bales. Plour, 84.75 for Superflue; \$5.75 for Ratra, and \$5.66 Double Extra. Corn firm at \$1.15. Oats, 66c. Bran, \$1.10. Har, \$3.00. New Mess Pork, \$3.00. New Mess Pork, \$3.00. New Mess Pork, \$3.00. Local Rib Nides, 20je.; Clear Sides, 31c. New Hams scarce at 27c. Lard, 1972/1c. Sugar active and firmer: Prime, 12/20/22c. Molasses active and firmer; Prime, 64.266c. Whisky dull at \$1.00. Coffee unchanged Gold, 12/4. Sterling Exchange, 134. New York Signt Exchange; per cent premium. tenia, 1245 Nerting Lichange, 134. New lork Signi Alexander per cent premium.

Korrolk, Va., Dec. 8.—Cotten quiet, and firm; receipts, 900 calest exports, coastwise, 1.573 bales. Sales, 100 bales Low Middling at 2345.

Mostilk, Ala., Dec. 8.—Cotten was in active demand throughout the day, and closed firm; asket 4000 bales; to the market yesterlar; Middling, 273/2723; receipts, 600 bales; exports, 213 bales SAN Phancisco, Dec. 8.—Flour quiet and nuchangul. Wheat-Choice shipping firm at 71 22/20 \$1 574. Legal Tenders, 81.

The Trophy Tomato. Circulars ready. Address GRORGE & WARING, jr., Ogden Farm, Newport, E. L.

Pure Spices for the Holidays, repared by CRAMPTON BROTHERS. Mills, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Ratgers and 37 and 35 Jefferson-st. Office, 84 Front-st., New-York. MARRIED.

CHASE-PLUMMER-At Bristol, N. H., Nov. 22, by Rev. Sita Ketchum Dr Frederick P. Chaze of New York to Miss Juliette Plus COZZENS-KELLEY-On Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the Church of the Resurrection, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Edward C. Consens to Antoin cite Keiley.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with ful name and address.

DIED.

BACHIA—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 8, after a long and protracted illness. Col. Richard A. Bachia, aged 45 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foundation has late residence. No. 213 South Second-st., on Fridag morning, Dec. 10 at 35 a.m., to the Church of Nat Peter and Pan (Second-st.), where a required mass will be held for the repose of its

the funeral from his late residence. No. 213 South Second-st., on Fridag-morning. Dec. 10 at 9½ a. m., to the Church of Sta Peter and Pana (Second-st.), where a requirem mass will be held for the repose of his sood, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BEDELI.—On Wednesday, the 5th Maria Bedell, reliet of the late Caleb-Bedell of Feekskill, N. Y., aged 65 years.
Her relatives and frends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 10th, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of herson-in-law, Christopher Corley, No. 165 Jersey-ave., Jersey City.

Peckskill papers please copy.

BRIGGS—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, Charler A. Briggs, M. D., of this city, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of foneral hereafter.

CAIPENTER—At Harrison, Weatchester Co., George W. Carpenter, son of the late John and Sally Carpenter, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Thursday, the 5th inst, at 11 o'clock. Carrispers will be in waiting on the series of the 9 a. m. train from New-York.

the 9 a. in. train from New York.

COE—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Rev. Samuel Goodrick Coe, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his sister. Mrs. Channeer Goodrich, No. 122 Temple-at., New Haven, on Turndar, Dec. 9, at 2 p. in.

DICK—Tuesday, Dec. 7, of consumption, Catherine E. Conkliu, wife of Charles A. Dick, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 221 West Forty-third-st., this (Thursday) atternoon at 1 o'clock. Relatives are friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GASCOIGNE—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, Sarah, wife of the late James B. Gascoigne, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Mortimer, Jr., No. 266 Frift-are, jat 104 o'clock at m., on Saturday, Dec. II.

GITTENS—At Greenpoint. Dec. 6, Jane Gittens, wife of John K. Git.

GITTENS—At Greenpoint. Dec. 6, Jane Gittens, wife of John K. Git.

Dec. 11.

GITTENS—At Greenpoint, Dec. 6, Jane Gittens, wife of John K. Gittens, aged 30 years, 9 mouths and 8 days.

The funeral will be on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, Kent-st, Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Cometery.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, Edward Jones, in the 58th
year of his age.

The feneral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and Tenthat, The faneral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and Tenthet, on Saturbay moroing, the 11th inst., at 10 closek. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

OSTRANDER—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, of nonemonia, Mrs. Somm. C. Ostrander, who of Isaac Ostrander, aged 65 rears.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the faueral from Traity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-at near Eighth-ave., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock.

POOR—In Brockline, Mass., 2d inst., after a short illness. Charles Lowell, youngest child of Henry V. and Mary W. Poor, aged 9 years.

VAN ARSDALE-On Wednesday afternoon, Anne C. Hillman, wife of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., and daughter of the late William Hill-man. man.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend
her funeral without further invitation on Saturday morning at II WINKLEY-In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 8, Swain Winkley, aged 67

Immense Rush

Special Motices.

FOR THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

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NED BUNTLINE'S GREAT STORY,

BUFFALO BILL,

THE WILDEST AND TRUEST STORY HE EVER WROTE AND

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A SPLENDID LOVE STORY. NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

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PHALON'S "VITALIA" differs otterly from all the "dyes," "colspers," and "restorers" (7) in use. It acts on a totally different prineiple. It is limpld, fragrant, and perfectly innocuous, precipitates se muddy or facculent matter, requires no shaking up, and communicates no stain to the skin or the linen. No paper curtain is necessary to con-

is to all intents and purposes a NEW DISCOVERY in Toiles Chemistry. For sale by all druggiets.

PHALON & SON, Newsjork.

American Institute.—The Polytechnic branch will meet THIS
(Tauraday) EVENING, in Room 24, Cooper Building at 75 o'clock,
After the presentation of new inventions and discoveries, Prof. VANDERWETTE will reseme his lecture on the "Aurora Borcalis," and
illustrate the subject by experiments. Admission free.

SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Chairman. C. H. EMRRY, Secretary.

ceal its turbid appearance, for the simple reason that it is not surbid. It

Don't Forget that one of the Best Stories written this ear was written by Mrs. SUMNER HAYDEN (Hattie), and it will be THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

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GOLD and SULVER, for SALE by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Breadway, one

door below Caushet.

At Genin's former Superintendent, D'ANCONA, No. 82 Stationers,
BATS, FURS, and FUR ALTERATIONS. at 25 per cast below Bread way prices.

SCHOOL SOL THE VALUE OF THE LAND AND THE PARTY OF THE PAR